

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Colonist

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST
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Real Estate.
A report comes by telegraph that the United States Government has purchased the Danish West India Islands, known as the Virgin Islands. If the bargain is really struck they will get three islands of some little size—St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John—and several others of no importance. The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494. Between Florida and these islands lie the four pieces of manifest destiny—Cuba, the Bahamas, San Domingo and Porto Rico. Santa Cruz is the most important, having an area of 78 square miles and a population in 1850 of 23,720. St. Thomas is 135 square miles and 18,000 inhabitants. St. John has 35 square miles and 12,000 inhabitants.

Unhealthy and subject to hurricanes and earthquakes. About two-fifths of the land is planted with cane, and the annual sugar crop varies from 12,000 to 20,000 hogsheads. The cultivation of cotton, indigo and coffee has dwindled to almost nothing. The harbor of the capital town, Christiansburg, has a good entrance, and is full of shoals. St. Thomas is about twelve miles long, less than three miles wide, rugged, bare of woods, parched and sterile. The area of cultivated land is only 2500 acres, half of which is given to sugar. The free port of Charlotte Amalia is the centre of a large trade. The annual importation is estimated at \$5,000,000, and the number of ships touching at the port in 1850 was 2196. St. John is about twelve miles long, four miles wide, very uneven, with little water and a poor soil. Small crops of sugar and cotton are raised, and some care is given to the raising of live stock. There is good anchorage at Christiansburg. The reported purchase by the United States of the Bay of Samana, in the colored Republic of St. Domingo, for the sum of \$1,000,000, now alleged to have been finally arranged, is in harmony with steps taken by some active New York adventurers 15 years ago. At that date it was proposed to place 4000 or 5000 American settlers in the country, the population of which is estimated at only about 200,000, and the obvious intent was to acquire this bay with its valuable coal mines, which, owing to the development to be given to steam navigation in the Pacific by the then newly discovered treasures of California, was regarded as one of the most valuable properties that could be opened up. At that period, in order perhaps to stimulate the national feeling on the question, it was represented that France had designs upon the Republic, and about the same time also a futile attempt was made to raise in London a Dominican loan of \$750,000. Subsequently the temporary re-occupation of San Domingo by Spain, and the exigencies of the civil war in America, seem to have diverted attention from the subject.

Monday, Nov 25.
LIVELY OPPOSITION.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is likely to have a vigorous opposition henceforth. A new company, with splendid new steamships, the passengers and freight by which are forwarded via Panama instead of via New York, as formerly, has sprung into existence, and the rates of passage have been greatly reduced in consequence. The Oregonian, the first of the new line, will sail from San Francisco to-day.

THE WATCH DOG.—George Curtis, charged by Watchman Farrell, on suspicion of stealing a watch from George Lomas, on board the Robert Cowan, and remanded from Friday, was brought up on Saturday. Mr. Bishop defended the prisoner. Mr. Pemberton said there was no evidence whatever against the accused, and he ought not to have been arrested. The cook Lomas stated he could give no evidence against the accused.

Its resumption at the present moment may be its commercial bearings as regarded with satisfaction. The Bay of Samana is one of the finest harbors in the world, and the supply of coal for steam purposes has been alleged to be virtually inexhaustible, and to be so situated that vessels may even load along-side the wharves. If the general account of its capabilities be correct, the station will, of course, prove of the assistance were to be entertained that the acquisition of that kind rather than of commercial utility have operated as incentives to the acquisition, we may safely rely that the commercial principle will triumph in the end, and that one of the facilities to be gained by an ample supply of coal for the steam traffic with Australia, California, China and Japan, advantages will be realized for the world by the side of which any results of narrow antagonism would sink into insignificance.

The Question of Jurisdiction of our Courts.
Shortly after the union of the Colonies a circular was sent to various Courts, officials inquiring them that their offices were far away with by the Act of Union, and whether other documents of the sort should be forwarded to our Chief Justice, and about the same time a commission in his favor as Judge of British Columbia. Mr. Needham differed in opinion. The Governor Seymour has been abolished.

THE LATEST SEVERAL REASONS. The Duke of Buckingham backs up the opinion of Mr. Needham and expressly states that his status as Chief Justice of this Island remains intact notwithstanding the Union of the Colonies. We should like to know why this dispatch has never yet been made public? A document of this description is public property, and was never intended for the sole use of the Governor. Questions have arisen in the Courts as to their jurisdiction, and were the public aware of the decision (which they would gather from the dispatch referred to) it would be a great benefit. Does the non-production of this dispatch arise from carelessness on the part of the Governor? Then the sooner he is awakened to a sense of his duty the better. But if it be kept back because the contents do not happen to support the views of "our excellent Governor," then his course is highly reprehensible and steps should be taken by Mr. Needham to bring his improper conduct to the notice of the Colonial Office. The friends of Mr. Seymour boast that he has too much influence "at Court" to be disturbed; but let a proper representation of his remissness in this and other respects be made to the proper officer, and even "Court influence" will not save him.

THE RIFLE MATCH for the prizes presented to the Y. R. V. Corps, took place at the butts on Saturday, with the following result: Sergt. Norris, 33 points; Bandsman Hargreaves, 51 points; Private Newbury, 50 points; Private Jno. Wilson, 49 points; Corp'l. Wigglesworth, 49 points. The first prize was a handsome highly finished short Enfield rifle, presented by Mr. Allsop; the second prize was a handsome double-barrelled gun, presented by Mr. Alston; the third, fourth and fifth prizes were money prizes. Fourteen members competed for the above, at ranges of 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. The day was all that could be desired, and many citizens visited the range during the afternoon. Capt. Stamp has kindly presented a very handsome Colt's revolving rifle, to be competed for by the members of the corps. The rifle may be seen at the "Beehive" Hotel, Fort street.

CAN IMPUDENCE FURTHER GO?—The editor of the *Columbian*, in his last issue, devotes three columns of his precious sheet to a *verbatim* report of his own SPEECH on the pilot regulations, and dismisses Mr. Hugh Nelson, who, we are told, made the speech of the evening, with half a column, while the Mayor gets five lines.

From Carleton.
Our Carleton advice, the 15th inst., but are devoid of interest. The weather continued steadily mild and pleasant, though the scarcity of water was still a staple grievance. The snow had melted a little, but sleighing continued good out of "Bloody Edwards." From that down to "Yale" everything is good.
On Williams Creek there is very little snow now. A heavy snow storm is expected.

Flour was selling at 20 cts. for Colonial, and 2 1/2 cts. for Golden Gate, but as both Harper and Deedy had new flour on the way it was expected to fall as low as 25 cts. upon the arrival of that supply, but it is expected that it will again reach 30 cts. during the season, as the staple supply in consequence of grinding will keep prices down. Indeed it would seem that the flour about the flour monopoly and the flour was not very well founded, as there was no intention on the part of those who bought up the grain to raise prices to an unreasonable level, and the circumstance that Harper and Deedy entered the market for flour, and the flour is an additional argument against the flour monopoly.

THE HUMAN RACE.—The weight for riders in the Victoria and Naval Race has been increased from 10 stone to 12 stone.
The bark Retriever is loading at Liverpool for Victoria.
The steamer Hope is running to Yale.

The Salzburg Interview.—Circular of the French Government.
The Marquis de Monstier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular, dated the 25th of August, to the diplomatic agents of France abroad, on the subject of the meeting of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The circular says:—
"In going to Salzburg the Emperor and Empress were guided by a sentiment which public opinion could not mistake, and I should refrain from writing to you now of the interview between the two Sovereigns, had it not formed the subject of interpretations which tend to distort the character it possessed. The journey of their Majesties was solely dictated by the idea of bearing an affectionate testimony of sympathy to the Imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a recent misfortune. Certainly the heads of two great empires could not be together in confiding intimacy for several days without mutually communicating to one another their impressions, and exchanging ideas on questions of general interest. But neither their object nor the result of their interview was the formation of combinations, which there is nothing in the present state of Europe to justify. You remember the language of the Government of the Emperor each time that it has had occasion to explain itself respecting the state of things created by the military events of last summer. Our attitude was defined first in the circular of the 10th of September last; again later by the language of his Majesty the Emperor at the opening of the Senate and Legislative Body; and lastly by the speeches of the Minister of State during the Parliamentary debates of last session. We have not ceased to show ourselves in all our actions faithful to the intentions which we have from the first manifested in presence of the changes that have taken place in Germany. At a recent conjuncture we have seen the Cabinets of Europe do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy, and lend their concurrence to our ideas of pacification. What then occurred is a guarantee for the support which, in case of need, ideas of moderation would again

The Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis Joseph could therefore not have the character attributed to them by certain journalists. Long before meeting at Salzburg, the two Sovereigns had both attested, by their acts and by the pacific sentiments which guide them, that their Governments united, could not form any other design than that of preserving in the same line of conduct as hitherto. Their conversation upon general affairs were limited to the assurance, which was received from them, that they were desirous to see in it only a motive for confidence in the preservation of peace. I desire to let you know my opinion upon publications of which the object is to create a contrary impression. You may adopt these considerations in order to correct the erroneous views on the subject which may prevail around you. (Signed) MARQUIS DE MONSTIER."

Waterspouts at Genoa.
The following is an extract from a private letter:—"All this past week we have had very stormy and peculiar weather, so much so, that on Wednesday, the 23rd, I came and asked me to run up to A's room, where they had both beheld approaching one of those singular phenomena—a waterspout. A's room, you know, is like an observatory from its wonderfully fine situation, and from its commanding view an expanse of sea and land as it does. There is a row of the south windows, which appeared to be a colossal grey snake, and a dark elongated rainbow reaching to the upper clouds, and with its tail in the sea, where there was a whirlpool of three or four feet, and round it were seen the heads of the waves, and the water was white with foam. The waterspout was a little beyond the front of M's house. Not very many minutes afterwards A said, 'There is another forming.' And, sure enough, a whirlpool began to be visible in the sea; a curious cornucopia-shaped grey form appeared in the sky; then the whirlpool dashed up into circling spray, and the cornucopia acquired a spiral slender tail, which gradually swelled into a long snaky shoot, while the portions adjoining the upper cornucopia convolved into a curiously knotted form, with circular white spots at the points where the twisted convolutions appeared. Then the whole moved slightly to the right, then moved more rapidly back towards the left, and finally dispersed a little beyond San Giacomo Church, still, fortunately, in the sea. It was a strange sight, and one that it was a privilege to witness from so well-situated a point of observation."

The Love of Gold—A Story of Fashionable Crime.
CHAPTER I.—THE EVIL COUNSELLOR.
It was in an evil moment that she listened to his suggestions. Alas! she was scarcely mistress of her actions when his evil counsels prevailed.
She sat alone in her quiet boudoir. Her hands were clasped in agony as she rocked to and fro, murmuring to herself: "Gold! gold! Oh, yes, it must be gold!" The next day she left her home.
CHAPTER II.—A PICTURE OF HOME.
They had been very happy, she and her Algonquin, the husband of her choice. Three darling children had blessed their union, and they had a villa at Bayswater.
Every night when he returned from the money market he drew her towards him, and she leaned on his shoulder until her raven tresses mingled with the tawny beard that flowed over his manly bosom, and the intervening white waistcoat.
"But that might never, never be again!" she would sigh.
CHAPTER III.—A SAD CHANGE.
She fled homeward with a guilty conscience. The domestic who opened the door started, uttering a smothered "Oh, my!" She heeded not. She flew up stairs to the nursery and clasped her children to her palpitating bosom.
The little creature struggled to get away from her. The baby went into convulsions. They did not recognize their mother. Wringing her hands wildly, she flew down stairs. Algonquin had returned. She met him in the passage, trembling, half fainting. He looked at her coldly and passed on.
She tumbled down flat upon the door mat.
Alas! her evil counsellor, the hair-dresser, had prevailed on her to have her hair bleached to the fashionable yellow, and not even her own family recognized her.

It is believed that the "black death" which has baffled the efforts of Irish physicians to discover the cause, is caused by eating the flesh of diseased cattle.

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ton, to Kilaheeta, land

of Brunette farm, New

on the 18th September,

as.

on the 9th October, 1867,

St. Miss Lizzie C. Wallace,

ary, aged 17 years and 20

Dr. U. G. warbass and

in the 73d year of his age

papers please copy.

JOHN HENRY DUBHEV

DURHAM,

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on Merchants,

ctoria, V.I.

aint Helena, Bishopgate

Ball Ga

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

SAN JUAN ISLAND, Nov. 18.—A Kanaka known by the name of Frank Friday accidentally shot himself in the right hand and breast while hunting on the Island on Sunday. The doctors of the English and American camps have amputated the hand, and hope to save his life. The wounds were made with buckshot, and presented a frightful appearance.

Oliver Bushaw, a young half-breed, is missing. He started for home in a skiff on Monday evening, taking his kites and four live geese. His skiff with two of the geese was found adrift yesterday, while the remaining two were floating at short distance. He is supposed to have fallen into the water while reaching after these, and as the tide is very rapid here, to have been drowned.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The German Parliament was opened to-day by the King of Prussia, who congratulated the members on the general prosperity and gave a cordial welcome to those provinces now for the first time represented. The conflict with the States of the South of Germany now allied to Prussia will no longer be feared.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Marshal Bazaine has succeeded to the command of the third army corps with his headquarters at Nantes.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 15.—The prisoners convicted of murder will be executed on November 23rd in this city.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Late despatches from Athens say since the failure of the Turco-Cretan Mission, hostilities have been resumed in Crete.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16.—It is thought that the sentence of most of the persons recently convicted of murder will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16.—The worst of the criminals will probably be executed on Nov. 23.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The conference proposed by Napoleon for the settlement of the Boman question seems to be attended with difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference whatever, and several Powers which had been invited to participate are divided on the question of the necessity of such a conference. It is reported that Spain is the only power which supports the temporal power of the Pope in any event.

It is now said that the United States is to pay eleven and a half millions for the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, subject to the claim of France on the latter. It is for seven and a half millions, and two millions the former.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The meteoric shower on the night of the 13th was very brilliant. Many thousands of meteors were visible.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—Warren and Halpin have been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and Costello for 12 years.

Eastern States.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—The negroes held an excited meeting last night. A colored delegate of the Convention, alluding to the discharging of blacks by their employers for not voting the radical ticket, said before their children should suffer for food, the streets of Richmond should run with blood. (Great applause.) He thanked God that the negroes had learned the use of swords and guns, and all the efforts of peaceful negroes to stop these demonstrations were bootless down. The white radicals left the meeting and the citizens apprehended trouble.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Schofield has ordered a court martial to be held on the 12th, to try Colonel Rose, conductor of the recent election. Major Butts, a freedmen's bureau agent in King William county, has been mobbed by the negroes. The civil authorities were unable to arrest the leaders and troops were called for.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Directors of the Havre steamships have decided on discontinuing the line and to sell the steamers. They cannot compete with the French line, owing to a want of government subsidy.

It is said that Grant's retrenchments in the war department amount to five millions yearly. The total expense of the War office, including bounty from January last to December last, is estimated at \$30,000,000.

October 10th, amount to nearly a hundred and ten millions.

The Post's special says the friends of Representative Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, assert that he will kill impeachment by casting his vote against it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A large crowd assembled at Fort Albany to witness a prize fight. The military surrounded the place and captured two hundred persons. The capture was made under the direction of Schofield, who declares that no more prize fights shall be permitted in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Johnson demonstration was an enthusiastic affair. About five thousand persons participated, with several bands and a large display of torches and transparencies. Col O'Byrne, a federal official of the District of Columbia, read a brief address. The President read a reply almost equally brief. The only distinguished guest present were the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General Sawyer. The latter was called for after the President's speech, but did not respond. The President, after returning thanks for the compliment, said he was gratified and surprised at the result of the election. He always had confidence in the people. Although sometimes misled by lying prophets, in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours of the Republic, when the Constitution was in the utmost peril, he was still hopeful, in the belief that the people would come to the rescue. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They cannot repeal onerous laws or remove military despotism, but they have nevertheless a sure remedy. With abiding confidence in their patriotism and integrity, he was hopeful in the end that the rod of despotism would be broken, and the heel of armed power be lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution sustained.

BROOKVILLE (Pa.) Nov. 13.—Mrs Lena Sobu, who poisoned her husband last winter, was hanged to-day. She made a full confession.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The military authorities arrested Lindsey, colored delegate in the convention, for using language calculated to array the blacks and whites against each other. He will be tried by a military commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The President signs additional bills on Grant to define the powers of the military commission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Herald's correspondent has been traveling in southern Virginia and says there is a large number of desperadoes who have already arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Samuel Nathan (late of Victoria) was tried in the County Court to-day, on charge of robbing William Birch, of Portland, Oregon, of \$1500, and was acquitted.

An affray occurred between some students at Saint Mary's College last evening, during which Obas Cunningham was stabbed in several places. It is feared his wounds may prove fatal. M. M. Rightmyer, M. Maloney and John Cochrane have been arrested, charged with having committed the assault.

The case of Dr Sprowl, who was recently convicted of an attempt to commit rape upon a little girl, was brought up in Court to-day and a nolle prosequi was entered—the child having confessed that she had been induced to make the accusation by a woman who had a spite against the doctor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Functional Disorders.—Who would be well served that every organ of the body does its duty fully and fairly, which every one may certainly insure by occasionally resorting to these Pills; or by taking a course of them according to the printed directions on each box. Stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are all reached by their purifying and corrective qualities, and any departure from their natural action is strenuously resisted, and order and regularity enforced. Health may always be preserved by attentive obedience to Holloway's directions, and by using his medicines as directed by them. All obstructions will by this means be removed, the blood will be purified, and its free and faultless circulation established.

South America. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Advices from Rio to the 1st say that the enmity between the Argentine and Brazilian troops is increasing. Reinforcements are constantly being forwarded. It is even stated that slave-bodied slaves are being drafted and the owners paid for them. A fight occurred on the 24th in which the Brazilians were defeated with a loss of one thousand men and forty officers.

GOULD, Secretary of the British Legation, is attempting to patch up a peace, but Brazil will accept of no mediation except from the United States.

West Indies.

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 2.—The Assembly demanded of the Ministry the release of Noutze, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The light-house at Key West was destroyed in the late terrible gale. Santa Anna has been summoned before the Interior Court of Havana to settle an old score against him.

The Minister at Madrid has ordered the repayment to the merchants of overpaid duties since January. The document is very harsh toward the customs officials.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The police of Porto Príncipe last week suppressed an irregular Masonic lodge. No cause is assigned for the proceedings. The members were released after three days' imprisonment.

The Medical Council has instituted proceedings against the physicians for maintaining cholera as an epidemic here.

party was destroyed. The loss of life is frightful. These hundred and sixty victims have been buried to date.

Mexico. Advices from Mexico are to the 5th. The remains of Maximilian were to be delivered on the 6th.

It was charged that certain officials were being concerned in an attempt at revolution, whereupon Colonel Polaco was imprisoned. From information it is believed another popular revolution will be attempted within three months.

Salin-Salin's reply to Lopez is published. He absolutely denies Lopez's statements, and challenges him to mortal combat as a traitor and murderer.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr Berbec, editor of the French paper Courrier des San Francisco, was attacked at the corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets by a party of three Italians, one of whom threw a paper of fire at him. Mr Berbec instantly drew a knife and stabbed his assailant in the hip, and attempted to cut the others but was held by his friends. The Italians skeddaddled as soon as Berbec showed fight. The wounded man was not seriously injured and was named Calliginy. No arrests have been made.

The dwelling of officer Linds on Washington street was burned last night. Six Italian street beggars have been convicted of vagrancy under a complaint made by the San Francisco Benevolent Society.

Henry Wessling was brought before U. S. Commissioner Smith, on Saturday afternoon, charged with having carried on an illicit distillery. He was held to answer and his bail fixed at \$3000.

The adjudication of bankruptcy in the case of George A. Smiley, an insolvent petitioner, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court. Debts of about \$143,000, due for the most part to boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers in Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts. Assets only nominal.

A number of prominent capitalists, including Messrs H. Ward, Ralston, McLease, Tevis and others, have under consideration the establishment of a California Life Insurance Company. The idea is suggested by the fact that the business is now carried in the hands of companies from abroad which are making a great profit from California.

The Fenian State Convention will be held in the city to-morrow, in pursuance of a call from head center Col. W. G. Smith. A large number of delegates have already arrived.

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The Great Health Restorer.

Many thousands of sick people have been restored to perfect health by Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, and more certificates of cures and letters of grateful thanks have been received in this favor than were probably ever written for all other medicines combined. Sufferer! whatever your ailment is, give these two remedies a trial; no matter how often you may have been disappointed, they will benefit, and most likely cure you.

NEW WINTER FASHIONS.—Received by sea steamer at Victoria House, direct from Paris the "Ladies' Novelties in Ladies' Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, Girls' and Infants' Hats and Bonnets, Genoa Velvets, Bismarck and other new Silks, Flowers, and Feathers, Kid Gloves, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, etc., etc.

An efficient French Milliner has also just arrived from Paris to assist in the Millinery Department.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

This wonderful Ointment has the magic in relieving and curing old sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers and eruptions of the skin; when rubbed on the surface it penetrates and purifies the system, and cures the most obstinate humors. It cleanses all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and thereby procures a sound and refreshing cure.

It soothes from the throbbing pain of an aneurism and cures the most intractable hemorrhoids. After application with warm water the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to loosen and relieve the bowels, reduce the swelling, restore natural circulation, and expels the disease. For the above complaints Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible.

It is a most reliable remedy for all the following ailments: Dropsical Swellings, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrhs, Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These complaints are most distressing to both body and mind, and are often attended with dangerous complications. Persons suffering from any of these ailments should be careful to procure the genuine article, and not be misled by cheap imitations. The Ointment is sold in all the principal cities, and is also sent by post to any part of the world.

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LEA & PERRINS

Worcestershire Sauce.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

Three Prize Medals, Paris, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS.

CROSE & BLACKWELL

ROYAL WARRANTED TO HIS MAJESTY'S TABLE.

CHLORODYNE.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

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The Weekly British

AND CHRONICLE

Tuesday, November 26, 1867.

The Abyssinian Mission will be organized in India, so as to be there in the command of Sir Robert Napier.

English papers say that the command of Sir Robert Napier will be entrusted with the Abyssinian Mission, and will start for Bombay in November; but the Bombay command have also provided a transport for themselves.

have also been despatched to the base of operations, point is not finally settled, steamers have been provided and will be furnished with stores. Medical officers were pointed to them. The whole arrangements are under the of the India Office in order unity of action; but the expense borne by Imperial fund liam Coningham's remark that we have got into the us, at all events, act with Instead of sending a corps fighting men, accompanied that number of camp followers picked men only be sent, or say 5000 or 10,000, with the possible amount of baggage, none but men able to fight. vasion of the dominions of King of a million of savages, simply preposterous. The cost of the expedition is at 1 millions. The Indian military are to run up the bill, time, we are to have the paying it. But what is to be responsible for the amount?

every possible rapidity. The steamers have been chartered purpose of carrying troops, others which have been providing fitted up as hospital will have medical officers appointed them and be furnished with stores. Four officers of the Artillery, four of the Militia and an engineer officer, who accompanied by sixteen surgeons, are under orders to first to the south of France and, if necessary, to the bordering on Abyssinia, to transport animals. It is said a squadron of English dragoon regiments of Indian native cavalry, and two batteries of armed with steel rifled 7-pounders, now being prepared Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, part of the force. The expedition which is to be organized in India be under the command of Sir Napier, Commander-in-Chief bay, who is also to be entrusted the chief political authority Stavelay will be second in command of Sir Robert Napier, the political chief of the Abyssinian expedition, says the Army and Navy Gazette, an Indian officer—one of the of that great forcing bed the Begians, now also "caved in" at amalgamated out of its identity scarcely related to the universal land and sea of Marchington; many of the very best qualities of and wital is very simple, very amiable, sincere and kindly. A signal skill is his least commendable Clyde, who had no great love Son Company's officers, although he now and then to mortify a Crime placed great faith in Napier who attached to his army operating ago now, and his good opinion was well by Sir Robert's very admirable of his subsequent work. It will energies and his ability, however this war to a satisfactory con Theodore takes it into his head to and carry off his prisoners into use of a better word, we will call In General Stavelay there will be exceedingly careful and judicious whom General Napier can confide military details with confidence.

The Abyssinian Difficulty.

English papers say that the expedition will be organized in India, under the command of Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who is to be intrusted with the chief political as well as military authority.

THROAT CUTTING.—On Friday evening last, a Songish Indian, while standing in front of his lodge at the Flathead village had his throat cut by a Hybla in a shocking manner.

YALE ASSIZES.—The two Indians who were tried for the murder of a Frenchman named Capot, at Hat Creek, have been found guilty. One of them confessed to the crime.

THE ENTERPRISE.—The steamer Enterprise reached her wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after an absence of 3 1/2 days. Owing to the dense fog and the intricate character of the navigation through the sandheads at the mouth of Fraser river, Capt. Swanson was more than usually careful when crossing that dangerous locality.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness.

RRINS Sauce. ROISSA ROY SAUCE. FRAUD. Paris, 1867. CKWELL. DYNE. N E. & SON.

The Weekly British Columbian, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 26, 1867

The British Columbian, in its latest issue, has a labored and despairing article, in which it attempts to mislead its few readers by informing them that the memorial presented to her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies on the subject of the Seat of Government was signed by only nine gentlemen. We do not wish our cotemporary to deceive itself or its subscribers, and therefore we may as well inform him and them that the memorial was signed by fifty-five other gentlemen, either the representatives of establishments in Vancouver Island or otherwise interested in the Colony by reason of their being property or bondholders, in addition to which several officers of her Majesty's Navy, who had been in the Colony, supported the prayer of the memorial. With its usual and habitual habit of misrepresentation, it charges the authors of the memorial with representing the Colony of British Columbia as "a very wilderness, in fact, encumbered with dense forests of enormous trees," when in truth those words only relate to the site of Westminster. We need not follow our cotemporary in his fanciful description of Fraser river. Suffice it to say that it is well known to be a comparatively useless stream, its value not being at all commensurate with the size of its mouth. Nature, indeed, seems to have designed it purposely to prevent either ingress or egress from the interior of the Colony. The Columbian goes on to give Captain Richards' evidence as to the non-shifting character of the sands at its mouth and the straight but narrow channel running through those sands to the river. Since Captain Richards made his surveys it is well known that the channel has shifted annually and new shoals formed, the last being called the "Malacca Shoal," on account of H.M.S. Malacca grounding there. Even now the shoals project out on the path to ships, and the channel resembles the letter S, which is by no means straight. The Columbian will soon be made a little wiser on this score; and to add to its comfort we may state that Captain Richards, whom it quotes so freely, and several officers of H.M. Navy, supported the prayer of the memorial, that the "Seat of Government" should be at Victoria, now that union of the Colonies had taken place. Having refuted the Columbian by its own witness, we may observe that it is not a little singular that the Naval officers, as well as those now here as those who sojourned at Esquimaux harbor heretofore, and other nautical men, should all unite in condemning New Westminster. We do not, however, consider the question of the Seat of Government to be a local one. The whole country is interested in the matter, and upon its determination the welfare of the whole Colony depends. The country must be considered first—lot-owners afterwards. We now turn to the Examiner. It admits that the local petitions appended to the memorial, and upon which the Resolutions of the Council, and indeed the Memorial itself, are based, may be of considerable weight, but attempts to show that the people of the interior were deceived into the act of signing those petitions. We believe the people of the interior to be possessed of quite as much intelligence and a greater desire for the welfare of the whole Colony than our cotemporary, and will see through its design, viz.: that its remarks are intended for the scissors of the Governor, to be sent to the Home Office—perhaps inspired for that very purpose. Let anyone look at the petitions, and then ask themselves whether any "trick" was practised upon the colonists in the interior who signed the memorial. However, we give credit to the cunning of the Examiner as being more refined than the observation of the member for Westminster, that the signatures were obtained by means of whisky! The voice of the people is apparently not

relished at all, and it is evidently desired to imbue his Grace the Duke of Buckingham with the false impression that the signatures have no value. We are next treated by the Examiner to the observation that the members who voted were personally interested. It is very well known, that after the vote had been given in the Council, efforts were made to find out how much the members were interested in Vancouver Island or New Westminster. The result was unexpected, and such as could not be made use of by the Government. But what is this question of interest? Interest means many other things besides pecuniary interest in a particular spot. It means interest for the welfare of the country; its prosperity; the convenience of its people; the benefit of the greater number. The people are interested; they have spoken in favor of Victoria for the Seat of Government. The members of the Legislature have spoken in favor of Victoria. The interest of the people is the interest of the country—and the country says, let the Seat of Government be at Victoria. We cannot conceive that the Home authorities will act contrary to this well-understood and expressed wish of the people, unless some dishonest influence be brought to bear. There is but one who can exercise such influence, and if it be practised, he must be held responsible to the country; but we cannot do otherwise than believe that His Excellency will conform to the wishes of those over whom he is called to govern.

Friday, Nov 22

[BY AIR-LINE TELEGRAPH.]

Great Excitement at New Westminster!

Enthusiastic Public Meeting!

THE PILOT BOARD DENOUNCED!

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

At a late hour last evening we received by air-line telegraph from the Capital the following report of the proceedings at the meeting held on Wednesday evening in that city to consider the new regulations. The meeting was held in the Ball Room, the room which will hold comfortably twenty-five persons was filled to overflowing. The Mayor, Hon. Mr. Oldbrooke, occupied the chair, which was situated on a platform at the west end of the hall. An empty flour barrel, "head-up," was used as a table. Over the platform hung a string of onions and a mammoth potato, remains of the late Agricultural Exhibition. Across the centre of the hall was extended a dingy white cloth, on which was painted, in large letters, "No Smoking Allowed!" Such of the audience, therefore, as smoked at all, did so in silence. An English and an American flag were affectionately suspended side by side over the platform. It was the intention of the committee to have placed a bouquet of roses on the flour barrel for the use of the Mayor; but having learned that the only bouquet in town came up in the Enterprise from Victoria, the intention was abandoned as impolitic, and a piece of dried salmon on a plate substituted for the roses. Our reporter concealed himself in the empty flour-barrel. The chairman called the meeting to order. He said that he was proud to witness among the sea of upturned faces, the familiar countenances of some of the oldest and best citizens of New Westminster. This was an indignation meeting—called to protest against the infamous scale of charges sought to be imposed upon vessels visiting the city. The charges, if imposed, would drive away the shipping and ruin the commerce of the place. In order that his hearers might understand how important the preservation of that commerce was to the colony, he would state that he had gone to the trouble of searching the books kept by his honorable friend, Mr. Clamley, at the Custom-house, and he had ascertained that during the past eight months no less than two sailing vessels had crossed the sandheads and landed cargoes at his (the chairman's) wharf. (Applause.) The names of the two vessels, he felt proud to say, were the schooner Industry, laden with stone for the new church, and the sloop Letitia, which brought a cargo of grain and hay. (Renewed applause.) There was also a splendid canoe trade growing up which should be fostered. [A voice—Provided the potatoes they bring don't come from the Island. Applause.] With these few remarks he would retire and call upon the orator of the evening—Honorable John Wobson (cheers) to move the first resolution.

T. Hon John Wobson was introduced by Councillor Cule, and was received with a royal salute of twenty-one cheers. At the request of the distinguished gentleman, the "tiger" was dispensed with—he having been

informed that the horrid creature at Victoria had recently captured a full grown Bengal tiger and were in the habit of trotting it out at every popular demonstration. (Groans and hisses.) Having cleared his throat and laid a file of the British Columbian, from the first down to the present issue, upon the barrel-head, the honorable gentleman said that he had not expected to be called upon for a speech, and was consequently unprepared (oh!) He would, however, do the best he could, and looked for the indulgence of his audience (cheers of encouragement.) The object of the meeting had been ably stated by the Chairman, who, although he differed with him considerably if not more so on most of the leading topics of the day, he was bound to say was sound on this question. ("Three cheers for the Mayor" were proposed and responded to by the meeting.) So far as the Mayor was concerned, he must say that he respected him—and who did not? (applause.) And although he had been "down on" him ever since he helped to start an opposition paper—a small, insignificant ephemeral whiff, for which, although not much more than half the size of the Columbian, the editors had the audacity to ask as much for—notwithstanding, he repeated, this base, unheard of outrage upon the part of the Chairman, he (the Hon. John Wobson) could lay his hand upon his heart and say that he bore him no ill will; but he was not sure that the Mayor did not bear him a grudge. It was well known that the Mayor and Mr. Hamstrang were aspirants for the honorable position which he (the Hon. John Wobson) had aspired to and attained, and which he alone was capable of filling with honor and dignity. [The honorable speaker was called to order by Mr. Hamstrang, who occupied a seat upon the left chime of the flour-barrel. He trusted there would be no personalities indulged in. He had come here to speak about the Pilot regulations, not to bear a political harangue from the Hon. John Wobson, cheers, hisses and cat-calls—"Go on, Wobson!" "Go in, Hamstrang!"

The Mayor here pounded upon the head of the flour-barrel for order; such allusions as the Hon. John Wobson had indulged in were superfluous, indecent and ungentlemanly. Hon. John Wobson—Mr. Mayor! Several voices—"Chair! Chair!" and great confusion. The Chairman—Gentlemen, will you sustain the chair? A further, still in a red hot state of excitement, the Governor to the effect, "I am in a tone meant to be humorous, that as the Mayor had the honor at that moment of sustaining the Mayor, he did not see how he could be sustained until the Mayor had vacated it. A rash was made for the unhappy joker, and but for the exertion of a friend, he would have fared badly; as it was, he did not escape "Scott free"—being deprived of his shirt and boots before he was rescued and ejected.

Order having been restored, the Hon. John Wobson resumed his remarks. He said he was about to say, when he was interrupted by Mr. Hamstrang, (who he had reason to believe was one of the nest of vipers), (cries of "question," order, etc.)—one of the vipers who brooded at the Examiner office and stung him twice a week. (Hisses and confusion)—one of the "abandoned clique" (treacherous cheering) who had the barefaced assurance to ask two bits a week for the vile excretions of their ill-balanced brains, when the Columbian which had been endorsed by their "esteemed Governor" in the Blue Book, 1867—only two copies of which had come to Victoria, one of which might be read at the Columbian Office upon payment of a small fee—when the Columbian, he repeated, which had been endorsed by his Excellency "as a paper of no small influence," was sold for the same price. He saw whence this last act of villainy emanated. (Hear, hear.) Victoria whiskey had bought signatures to the Capital petition; how did his hearers know but it had bought the Pilot Board? (Great cheering.) Victoria had sapped the lifeblood of Westminster! It was not for Victoria, New Westminster would have 50,000 people to-day. Victoria was an abomination—a curse—a cesspool—a sink of iniquity—a sponge! But there was a "Birch" rod in pickle for Victoria in London! Here the audience, evidently greatly excited by the forensic eloquence of the speaker, burst out in one long, loud continuous roar of applause, which shook the Hyack Hall to its foundations, and as the Hon. John Wobson suggested, had the wind been blowing in the right direction it must have been heard in Victoria, and would have carried terror to the craven hearts of its foes there. But he would not digress further. He would proceed to the point. The question was, had the Pilot Board acted rightly? He answered unhesitatingly, no—a thousand times, no! As had been shown by the chairman, the commerce of the place was in danger. Their two regular sailing packets, if this law went into effect, would be withdrawn, and the canoes, too, must be hauled up to rot. He had just come from Government House (cheers). He had dined there that day (renewed cheering). He knew the Governor's mind (prolonged cheering). Justice—even

handed justice would be done to New Westminster (great applause). The foul imputation cast upon the security of the harbor of New Westminster by the Board would be removed. He spoke by the "card." [The enthusiasm of the audience here became unbounded, and one of the citizens (Mr. Clarkspapa) carried away by his feelings, invited the audience to walk down to his store and eat or carry home at the rate of \$2 50 per box, which generous and disinterested offer, strange to say, was not accepted.] Order having been somewhat restored, Mr. Hamstrang wanted to know how long the Hon. John Wobson intended to speak. The evening was wearing away and the candles were waxing dim. He had come prepared to speak; but now, owing to the length of the Hon. John Wobson's remarks, the audience would be deprived of the pleasure of hearing him.

The Chairman said that Hon. John Wobson's remarks were too verbose. He had said a good deal, but there wasn't nothink in it. Hon. John Wobson—I call the chairman to order. He is trying to "muzzle the press" (sensation.) Mr. Seader—You have thrown the meeting into hot water. Mr. Simpleman (solemnly)—A free press is the palladium of our liberties. I understand that the Hon. John Wobson is about to read us several of his celebrated leaders on the "science of hatching chickens by steam," but as the hour is late, I move that the articles be taken as read. Hon. John Wobson—I was about— The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the articles from the Columbian be taken as read. All those in favor of the motion say—"Aye." Carried, unanimously. Hon. John Wobson—Mr. Chairman: sir, I protest. You shall not gag the Fourth Estate with impunity. I'll appeal to the Governor. The Colonist shall bear of this outrage—the country shall ring with it. At the mention of the name of the Colonist, a shout of execration was uttered by the audience, and Mr. Wm. Piscator, the Mayor's factotum, drawing a copy of the condemned sheet from his pocket, lighted it at one of the candles and suffered it to consume amid the yells of the spectators.

The Hon. John Wobson essayed again to speak, but his popularity had waned. The unfortunate allusion to the Colonist had quite turned the audience against him; and, gathering up his pile of Columbian and clapping his hat on his head, he withdrew, first advising the assembled multitude to look out for the next issue of the Columbian—price two bits per week, payable invariably in advance.

The withdrawal of the honorable gentleman gave Mr. Hamstrang a chance to offer the following resolution: "Resolved, That this meeting, viewing with horror and indignation the attempt to libel this port in the eyes of the world, injure its commerce and damage its prospects, hereby petition the Governor to the effect, 'I am in a tone meant to be humorous, that as the Mayor had the honor at that moment of sustaining the Mayor, he did not see how he could be sustained until the Mayor had vacated it. A rash was made for the unhappy joker, and but for the exertion of a friend, he would have fared badly; as it was, he did not escape "Scott free"—being deprived of his shirt and boots before he was rescued and ejected.'

The Chairman, after examining the audience through his eye-glass, discovered that the only persons left in the room besides himself and the mover, were Messrs Grease, Piscator, Simpleman and Clarkspapa; whereupon, Mr. Grease suggested that the Chairman second the resolution himself, which was done, and the resolution carried nem. con., Messrs Simpleman, Piscator and Clarkspapa giving notice of an appeal.

The large and enthusiastic meeting then dissolved, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, three cheers for the Governor and seven groans for the Pilot Board and Victoria.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A highly respectable business man, from Big Bend, yesterday surrendered himself to the Police Magistrate to undergo an examination upon a charge of having committed a heinous offence upon the person of a girl, aged seven years, the adopted child of Richard Stege, of French Creek, Big Bend. A partial examination was had yesterday, at the conclusion of which the magistrate said there was not the slightest case against the accused. He would, therefore, retain him on nominal bail to appear in a week to undergo further examination. The friends of the accused say that the charge is entirely false, and that two other persons were accused of a similar offence by the same girl, one of whom was tried last week at Yale and triumphantly acquitted.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, a rather important case was tried before Chief Justice Needham. Suit was brought by the Bank of British Columbia against E. Marvin and F. Tarbel, owners of the steamer Enterprise on the Upper Fraser, to recover the sum of \$35, being the amount charged by defendants, at the rate of one-sixteenth of one per cent, on gold dust belonging to plaintiffs and conveyed by defendants on their steamer from Quessnellmouth to Soda Creek. The suit was brought to test the validity of the charge. Mr. McCreight, instructed by Drake & Jackson, for plaintiffs, Mr. Wood, instructed by Mr. Green, for defendants. The Chief Justice held that there was extra risks involved in the carriage of the dust, and that the percentage charged by defendants was valid and reasonable. Judgement accordingly.

Mrs. Stowe's Lecture.—The lecture on Spiritualism by Mrs. Stowe, last evening, at the St. George Hotel, was largely attended; the audience being composed, principally of males. The lecturer commenced by reciting a poem, and then closing her eyes, proceeded, with remarkable rapidity and fluency, to explain the Phenomena of Spiritualism, which she did to the evident satisfaction of the audience, who frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of her remarks, Mrs. Stowe announced that she would lecture again this evening, and that during her stay in Victoria she would practice as a clairvoyant physician.

BALL.—We understand that a number of gentlemen of this city are about to give a subscription ball, to which it is proposed to invite the Admiral and officers of the Squadron.

THE RACES.—The programme of the hurdle races appears this morning. They are set for the 4th proximo, at Beacon Hill.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.—Peter Thomson, accused of robbing Vincent Gilcox of \$100, was yesterday committed for trial.

The Artist and His Too Attentive "Model."

At the Lambeth Police Court, Mary Gallin (52), described as a needlewoman, was charged with annoying M. Victor Boutellier, an artist, residing at 12 Marlborough road, Peckham. Prosecutor, a Frenchman, said he had been subjected to all sorts of annoyances from prisoner, and the previous day she came to his residence, collected a crowd of some 150 persons, and insisted upon sweeping the doorsteps, and for that purpose brought a broom with her. [Laughter.] The Magistrate—But what's the cause of all this? Witness—Well, some six or seven years ago she sat as a model to a picture I was painting, and after that she would follow me. A few days ago she walked by my side more than a mile, and insisted upon holding her parasol over my head, and face, so as I should not be scorched by the sun or inconvenienced by the dust. [Loud laughter.] I told her to go but she would not. Defendant (looking tenderly towards the witness)—You know I felt uncomfortable at seeing you without a wife or housekeeper, and offered to aid you. You know it was my tender feelings towards you. (Roars of laughter, in which the worthy magistrate joined.) The Magistrate—But you must eradicate those tender feelings, especially when you see the gentleman does not admire your attentions. The only reason given for your conduct is that at one time you sat as a model. Defendant (with a burst of indignation)—I did, but I wish your worship to understand it was not as a nude figure, for I was attired in a black silk. Magistrate—Will you promise not to annoy complainant again. Defendant—Yes, if I do not want me. Complainant—I want you! I should think not. Defendant having entered into the required promise, was discharged, and left the court with a smile of mingled love, pity, and revenge towards complainant, and amidst considerable laughter from a crowded court.

JENNY LIND A FAILURE.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt: Jenny Lind left many friends and admirers in America who will be sorry to hear that her latest appearance in public has been a failure. That the freshness of her voice should be gone was inevitable, but it seems to be agreed that its splendour and strength are also gone. "In plain truth," writes one correspondent, "it is now little better than a beautiful wreck, which the frequent ardor of the still aspiring artist only makes the more apparent." The reappearance of Madame Goldschmidt was at the Hereford Musical Festival, and the occasion of her consent was that she might assist in bringing out "Ruth," the new oratorio of her husband. One does not like to repeat harsh things of Jenny Lind's husband, but the oratorio gets no good word said for it anywhere, and not even the Nightingale, in the enthusiasm of her first triumph, could have made it a success.

Fronde, the historian, has returned from Spain to England, with a great mass of material obtained among the records of the Spanish inquisition and government.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, November 26 1867.

Another Tornado.

New Westminster is excited. The commerce of the place is threatened. A blow has been aimed at the integrity and the standing of the City of Stumps. The reputation of the Sandheads is in danger. The Pilot Board, composed of a number of wicked, soulless old salts, who, we are told, in the days when they went to sea, refused to "lay-to" of a Sunday—have dared to affirm that the pilot who safely steers a ship to New Westminster shall be paid a higher rate than the pilot who directs the same class of vessel into the harbors of Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo and Burrard Inlet. And this is not the whole of the story. The Governor who wrote so forcibly and eloquently in favor of the commercial advantages of New Westminster over any other port in the Colony—the Governor who grounded in Victoria harbor in the Leviathan—the Governor who immolated upon the altar of New Westminster the great Hydrographer Capt. Richards, the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, and H. M. S. Tribune and Malacca—the Governor, in whom unbounded confidence was placed, has actually approved of the scale of pilot fees recommended by the Board, and the same have become law! O tempora! O mores! Thus have the liberties of New Westminster been strangled in the house of their friend, and the fair "city" bound hand and foot and delivered over to the tender mercies of the Goths and Vandals of the "greedy town" of Victoria. Phew! there is a regular West Indian tornado prevailing at the Capital. All the "blowers" are blowing their fiercest to upset the Pilot Board and the Governor, because they have had the presumption, the impudence, the villainy to assert that for piloting a ship over the Sandheads and up the Fraser to Westminster a man ought to receive from \$5 to \$7 per foot, while for taking a vessel into either of the other harbors, he will only be entitled to charge from \$3 to \$5. Who ever heard of a man being paid more for a week's work than for a few hours' work? Who ever knew of a pilot being authorized to charge more for intricate river navigation than for open harbor pilotage? New Westminster is justly proud of its beautiful, snug, well-sheltered, anfractuons harbor—as proud of it as any Londoner is of the Serpentine. Challenge the capacity and usefulness of either and you strike directly at the honor of the place. Consequently the Pilot Board and his Excellency have "put their feet into it" (the Fraser). They have got themselves into a "mud." The "Capitalists" have risen as "one man" to repel the insidious attack upon the stability of the place. Their "vials of wrath" are filled to overflowing, and their contents will be poured out at the meeting summoned for to-night. The Pilot Board are doomed. Every person, every interest must bend before the fierce blast of indignation from an outraged people. Even the Governor must go if he resist the will of the public. Vox populi, vox Dei, and all that sort of thing, you know. Need we say that we are, with the Westminsterians heart and soul—that we deeply sympathise with them in their trouble—that we tender them our sincere condolence. They are objects of pity. For no fault of their own attempt is made to isolate them from the rest of the world. The bark that once every eighteen months loads with lumber at the front of the embryo city is to be driven away by the wise exactions of the pilots, and the wharf that once knew it will soon know it no more forever. It will be forced to the dire necessity of entering such nasty harbors as Victoria and Burrard Inlet for a cargo and supplies. What has the ship done to deserve such treatment? What have the people of New Westminster done to merit such an outrage? Nothing! It is not the fault of either that the channel is intricate, that the sandheads are shifting, that it takes a

sailer as long to go from the lightship to the Capital as it does for her to sail from San Francisco to the lightship. Nature alone is responsible, and Nature—ought to be punished.

Wednesday, Nov 20. THEATRE ROYAL. The performances last evening were under the patronage of General Rousseau, U. S. A., Capt. Emmons, and Officers of the U. S. ship Ossipee, who were present. The theatre was well filled. The first piece presented—'A Roland for an Oliver'—was a lamentable failure. Miss Yeomans, Mr. R. G. Marsh, George Marsh, Mrs. Marsh and Mr. Clarke knew their parts well, but the remainder of the actors were deficient and stupid. Mr. Wareham threw his "h's" all over the stage and mangled his mother tongue remorselessly. There were numerous stage-waits, and the voice of the prompter was audible in every part of the house. The last scene was the only effective one rendered. The comedy deserved better treatment than it received last evening. Mr. George Edwards, in the interlude, by his capital singing, atoned somewhat for the blunders of the actors in the comedy; and Mr. O'Neil's American jig was old but very good. The farce of "The Elton Boy" concluded the entertainment. In this piece we noticed a marked improvement in Miss Yeoman's acting. She was more vivacious than on the occasion of her first appearance, and gives great promise of a successful future. The acting of Mr. Clarke, Mr. O'Neil and Mr. George Marsh reached their customary standard of excellence. We congratulate the manager upon the splendid success that attended the second rendition of the "Elton Boy," but recommend a careful revision of the cast for the comedy before it is again placed on the stage.

Mrs. Stowe.—We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mrs. C. M. Stowe, which appears in another column, announcing a Lecture on the "Phenomena and Philosophy of Spiritualism." The press of California and Oregon speak in the highest terms of the lady's talent, both as a lecturer and a writer. We trust, therefore, notwithstanding whatever prejudices may exist in regard to the subject proposed, that Mrs. Stowe may meet with that patronage which is deserving her noteworthy attainments.

The steamer "Nanaimo" left for Nanaimo at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There are rumors about the steamer, being heavily in debt, will be drawn off. The idea of keeping her summer's piece and parcel with the extravagant policy of Government from the first, and we entertain no hope of a change until the public decline to credit the Government with a single dollar for work or supplies. A "dead lock" must then result. The sooner the better.

FROM PORTLAND.—The schooner A. Crosby, Perkins, arrived yesterday morning from Portland. The Crosby was 13 days on the way, being detained by the thick fog. For the last three days she was at anchor near Race Books, afraid to move. She brings up full cargo and three passengers. The Crosby will load with coal at Nanaimo for Portland.

ON DUTY.—That a requisition will shortly be circulated for signature asking the Mayor to call a public meeting to consider the capital question and strengthen the hands of Donald Fraser, Mr. Sprout and others, in London, in their praiseworthy efforts to have an act of tardy justice performed.

THE CAPITAL MEMORIAL.—The WEEKLY COLONIST of yesterday contains the memorial presented to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham in regard to the location of the seat of Government for this Colony. Extra copies have been struck off for those who wish to procure them for mailing.

H.M.S. SCOUT will sail from Esquimalt for the Southern coast at 4 o'clock this morning. A number of "friends of the officers" were hospitably entertained on board at lunch yesterday.

CRUCIFIX COMING.—Bartholomew's circus is coming across the Sound from Oregon. Since 1860 there has been no establishment of the kind at Victoria.

Tax steamer New World arrived at 7, yesterday morning, from the Sound. By some oversight, we were not supplied with a list of her passengers.

MR. GEO. BARNETT, formerly of the Press of this city, has just been promoted to the position of editor-in-chief of the Colorado Times.

ADMIRAL HASTINGS yesterday paid a visit to the prison and inspected the condition of H. M. seamen confined therein for various offences.

An Ottawa despatch says Hon. John Rose is to be Speaker of the House of Commons, and Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, President of the Senate.

REMOVED.—Mr. Welcker, agent for the Mail Steamship Company, has removed his office to Brodick's wharf.

COUNCIL MEETING.—Hon. W. A. G. Young left in the Enterprise yesterday to attend a Council meeting at New Westminster.

The Osipee will sail for San Francisco this morning. She will carry an express for Wells, Fargo & Co.

The Enterprise, with a few passengers and 50 tons of freight, sailed yesterday morning for New Westminster.

Condition of Vancouver Island.

Vancouver Island papers and private letters give a very melancholy picture of state of that colony. It appears that a short time before the departure of the late Governor the Colonial Office sent out a Mr. Birch, to be Colonial Secretary, and in the interregnum between the departure of one Governor and the arrival of the next he became the acting Governor. Not only the usual evils that have always followed the advent to power of a man utterly ignorant of the country he has the misfortune to rule, fell upon this "unlucky colony," but also those evils were continued, and increased, on the arrival of the new Governor, by the influence Mr. Birch retained, as chief adviser of the new reign. Contrary to the general wishes of the country, the Government, on the union of the Island with British Columbia, removed the seat of Government to the mainland. But on finding, by experience the evil results of that step, which it ought to have been able to anticipate by the wisdom of competent advisers, if it had possessed them, or had listened to them, it was compelled to return and re-establish itself in Victoria. This in itself indicated no slight want of foresight in a government, but it would if it had, stood alone, been a comparatively small ground of complaint. Unfortunately, it does not stand alone. The chief and most just complaint of the people is the great extravagance of the government, the large number of officials employed, great enough for a kingdom, at the cost of a by no means wealthy people, and the neglect of sound advice (offered by those who have a real interest in the country,) by the Governor and his Secretary, thrust upon the colony. The Governor, by distance, as well as by want of knowledge, is unable to hold supreme control. To govern 5,000 white people, with a revenue of \$500,000 (an enormous revenue it seems to us,) and a staff of hungry officials pressing on the community, that the income will fall short of the expenditure by one half. It will require \$200,000 to meet the extravagant demands of the government for 8,000 people, being \$27.50 per head for the cost of ruling this official-ridden community—a cost greater than that of Great Britain, with all its fleets and armies, and burdened with the obligations of centuries. There is some doubt expressed whether, in this wretched state of affairs, the Governor will consent to a reduction of his salary to \$12,500 per annum, which, at that amount, is twice as large as the people of California find it necessary to pay their Governor for superintending the interests of nearly 400,000 people. The colonial papers and people seem to think that most of these evils are to be attributed to the baneful presence and advice of Mr. Birch, and they are just now singing psalms at his departure, and hoping they will never see him again. Having seen him safely on shipboard, they seem to imagine all their evils are going with him, and that golden times will return, simply because one they believe to be the Governor's worst adviser has departed. This would not be the opinion of calmer lookers on at a distance. The truth is that the evils of the colony are inseparable from Colonial Office administration, and nothing short of full power placed in the hands of the people themselves to appoint their own officials, governors excepted, and power to pay all the officials, governor included, such sums as the revenue will afford to give for the most efficient services the colony can command, will improve their condition. It is not to be wondered at, if these evils and others of which the papers are full, have produced great discontent. Two parties seem to have arisen, one in favor of annexation to the States, and the other in favor of British connexion, either through Confederation with the Eastern Provinces, or by an improved local administration, with full control by the people. This party naturally wishes to elicit expressions of sympathy and good feeling from the inhabitants of this Dominion, and such sympathy should be freely given, together with all the assistance the Dominion can give to help them to attain their most laudable object. It is for them to devise a plan to carry out their wishes, and for the people of Canada to give every facility for carrying out that plan, that our government may find it possible to render. The people of the neighboring State or Territory of Oregon have the wisdom to see, that facility of intercommunication is by far the most certain

method of attracting a population to their State and of making it great and powerful. They therefore give to the railway necessary to their neighbors, and to afford an outlet to their produce and an inlet to their immigrants, 11,000 acres to each mile of length of railway, and for the first hundred miles a State aid of \$10,000 per mile. This seems an enormous grant for a new and poor State to give at the very outset of its existence, but it is no doubt true wisdom on one of those practical points in which the American mind so far exceeds the British. It is an example that ought to have its effect not only on the Colony of Columbia, but also on the Dominion. 10,000 acres for each mile of railway would be giving the country for eight miles on each side of the railway to the promoters of the railway. If proper energy were shown to see that the company made all due efforts to induce the settlement of a population along the line, no more economical mode of building communications could be adopted. But that it has its great advantages must be apparent, when we consider that it is the general plan adopted throughout the States, where a railway through an unsettled country is thought to be essential for the development of its resources. Would the Intercolonial, through New Brunswick, have been cheaper if this plan had been adopted? It is practicable through British Columbia? If not, why not? Why can the great rising State of Oregon do this with advantage, if Columbia cannot? It is certain that some such effort must be made by Columbia to communicate by railway with the great fertile Valley of the Saskatchewan, if that country is ever to be effectually confederated with these Provinces. It is equally certain that that portion of the line will have to be their own—made by their own resources and influence. Canada may undertake the line to the Red River Settlement. The Valley of the Saskatchewan, if one-half so fertile as travellers have represented, may be left to its own development. It will assuredly be made, and be made to pay, for if Oregon, with its mountainous territory, can afford to give, and induce a company to accept, the land condition it offers for a Railway, the Saskatchewan Valley on a similar offer will find many speculators, American and British, to accept the prospects it can hold forth. Time will accomplish all these things, and the efforts of the people of Vancouver Island, accompanied with serious determination, will compel those now interested in extravagance and bad administration to give way. It must surely depend on the people themselves, to have economical and wise management, if they are determined to be themselves, the authorities must give way; obnoxious individuals must depart, and incompetent administrations must vanish. They shall not ask in vain for the sympathies of Canadians, who have gone through all those phases of bad government, and by their own energy and determination have overthrown all opposition and obstacles that stood in their way of self-government. May British Columbia do the same? The people have the hearty sympathy and wishes of Canadians, and whenever a practicable plan of Confederation with the Dominion is devised, this people will give their energetic assistance to bring it into operation. It would be an evil day for this Dominion when Newfoundland on the one flank and Columbia on the other, fell into the rapacious maw of the great Republic.

A Lady's Encounter with a Highwayman.

The neighborhood of Swansea has been the scene of a daring highway robbery. The perpetrator is a man named Daniel Matthews, and the precise charge on which he has been committed for trial is for having assaulted a lady named Harries on the Queen's highway, and stealing from her sundry articles. Miss Harries, being in want of some trifling articles, mounted her horse, and rode to Swansea for the purpose of procuring them. At night she was riding back again to the farm, having on her arm a small reticule or basket, in which were the things she had purchased, and she was about to turn off the highway through a gate, when a man stepped out from the hedge and said, "I will open the gate for you." She thanked him for his civility, and urged her horse towards the gate, when she observed that, as he opened the fastening with one hand, he with his other made tight grasp of her bridle. He said, "Leave me everything you have got, or I will kill you at once." She was terrified, and said, "I have nothing but my good man, except this basket." He replied that that would not do, and said, with an oath, "You have money, and if you do not give it to me I will kill you." On her saying, "I have no money," he aimed a blow at her, but she made her horse swerve, and, raising her arm, caught the blow on a photographic likeness, the glass of which was shattered to atoms. He then jumped on to the horse behind her, seized her, and tore her jacket open to the bottom, still retaining his hold of the horse's bridle. She resisted and screamed. He told her to desist, or he would kill her in two minutes. He then dismounted, went round her horse, seized hold of her basket, and tore it off her arm. Seizing the opportunity, she struck her horse, which sprang forward and dragged him (for he had still hold of the bridle) for some distance. He then made a grasp at the skirt of her habit, but she urged her horse forward, and, having got away from him, leaped from the animal's back, and ran by a short cut, traversable by foot passengers only, to her father's house. Mr. Harries's servants afterwards made a search on the spot where the robbery took place, and found a hatchet, and some other articles.—Sunday Times.

New Brunswick.

We have papers from this province to the 6th of October. The Government of New Brunswick is now composed as follows: Hon. A. B. Wetmore, Attorney General; Hon. C. N. Skinner, Solicitor General; Hon. Richard Sutton, Surveyor General; Hon. John A. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary; Hon. John McAdam, Chief Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. A. C. Des Brisay, Hon. B. Beveridge, and Hon. W. P. Flewelling, members without office.

It is reported that Lieut. General Charles Windham will succeed Sir John Michel as Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Dominion. General Windham has been in the army over forty years, and has done the State distinguished service, in Canada, the Crimea, and India. He took part in the operations connected with the rebellion in Canada in 1838, residing there until 1842. He was in all the great engagements in the Crimea, and led the last assault on the Redan, September 8, 1855, and was the hero of the day. He saw extensive service in India, and took a prominent part under Lord Clive in extinguishing the rebellion. He was, we remember, criticised sharply, and the glory he had gained in India was dimmed for a moment, but he soon emerged. Sir Charles Windham became Lieut. General in 1863. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 46th (South Devonshire) Foot.

The Smuggling Plot at Detroit.

An extensive smuggling operation was brought to light at Detroit, Sept. 17th, and fully developed on Monday. Persons living over the border, in connection with several employees of the Great Western Railway, have been conveying cigars from Ontario to the United States in about the following manner:—They would mix cigars with whisky, brandy, &c. at Windsor, and bring it to this city as unclaimed American baggage. Check men on the ferry boat, paid agents of the smugglers, would change the checks on the boat, and then, after the trunks had remained here a day or two, would be feebled to Rochester, New York, or other places East, while the corresponding check was forwarded to the place of destination, or given to the owner himself, who was sometimes at the elbow of the baggage man to see the affair properly managed. Adam Arzedoff and George Stotts, both baggage men on the railway ferry steamer Union, have been arrested, and will probably let the whole secret out. It is believed that parties holding high positions on the Great Western are interested in these smuggling operations. The officers of the road are, of course, wholly innocent, and have offered to lend every assistance to arrest the offenders.

Marriage on the Cars.

The monotony of railroad traveling was somewhat relieved to those on board a Grand Trunk train bonded east recently, by a romantic episode, namely, a wedding on the cars! The preliminary circumstances are similar to those of thousands of other matrimonial adventures in which stern and unrelenting parents forbid the nuptials, and so drive the love-stricken pair to the necessity of eloping. The parties to the present affair reside about four miles back of Colborne, a small station on the Grand Trunk, between Fort Hope and Kingston, and to which place the runaway pair made their way on Sunday night with the intention of being married. The marriage licence was, however, only received, when they were informed that the parents were in pursuit; and being pushed for a resource to escape until the nuptial knot was tied, went on board the passing train, taking up a clergyman on the way, who, being aware of a strong attachment on the part of the pair, seated their bliss. The station was barely left, when Mr. Hunt, outdancer on the train, was informed by the man of black cloth that it was his intention to celebrate a marriage on board, and pointed to the couple to be made one, asked his assistance in obtaining for them quarters together on the crowded train. The gentlemanly conductor acquiesced, and the ceremony was performed while the train dashed along at the rate of 40 miles an hour, the passengers forming a bridal party of no small dimensions and certainly novel appearance! In a short time the train reached Belleville, where the happy couple left amid the hearty congratulations of their newly made acquaintances.—London (C W.) Advertiser.

Martin Luther once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days AXERS PILLS to exercise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright, would not have become a matter of history.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle

Tuesday, November 26.

We publish to-day an extra of the London Morning Post, of September, upon affairs in Columbia, being a communication "a correspondent," and partly be dated from New Westminster 31st July last. The therein conveyed to the British concerning this Colony (will those living in the Colony of novel character that we feel readers will peruse the narrative with as much won they done, and will admire effrontery of the writer. That the question of this has already been settled by perial Government in favor Westminster; that New West is admirably situated for as well as defence, that its favorable to Victoria; and that its own immediate port" an immediately adjacent land-lock basin of Burrard Inlet, is prior as a harbor to Esqu vividly depict the mental eracies of the writer that the ing here and acquainted true condition of things will perouse the animus and obj Morning Post's correspondent those at home not having the tage of local knowledge expected to distinguish tr falsehood in these matters. eral reader, possibly ignorant British Columbia is in America, would naturally reliable the information pu a journal of such standing since as the Morning Post.

however, so much on account posing the species misrepres of the Post's correspondent notice his communication at the fact that it bears in itself evidence of its official or serve to open the eyes of the to the possible character of communications that are His Majesty's Government, on the We have searched and onqu in visit, for any document in this Colony from which the array of figures and statist the writer quotes could be tained. They may exist, bu do they are jealously guard the general public, in the sam as the last Blue Book on the the Colonies, which almost ately after receipt was sent to the Library at New West but which still—whether from a better feeling of ab know not—is carefully kept people of Victoria. To retu statistics. If, as we really these figures have never be public, it is plain either that must have been written by s cial in high position or that rials must have been desig pared and supplied from Go sources for the purposes t they have been applied. Wi circumstances clearly in vie most remarkable that this let have been published—more in the Morning Post—within two of Mr Birch's arrival in and further, that prior to hi ture from here, that total continual concealment with the General of the Colony. The ed is palpable. How weak must be that requires such chie support it. But the writer his weakness. He says the change of Capital, although of to Victoria, would be of great New Westminster. Scraw after so carefully enumerated imaginary natural advantages later and the supposed peculi ishes of the former, yet th bridal party of no small dimensions and certainly novel appearance! In a short time the train reached Belleville, where the happy couple left amid the hearty congratulations of their newly made acquaintances.—London (C W.) Advertiser.

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 26, 1867

We publish to-day an extract from the London Morning Post, of the 16th September, upon affairs in British Columbia, being a communication from "a correspondent," and purporting to be dated from New Westminster on 31st July last. The information therein conveyed to the British public concerning this Colony will appear to those living in the Colony of such a novel character that we feel sure our readers will peruse the marvellous narrative with as much wonder as we have done, and will admire the cool effrontery of the writer. The assertion that the question of the Capital has already been settled by the Imperial Government in favor of New Westminster; that New Westminster is admirably situated for commerce as well as for defence; that its site is preferable to Victoria; and that with its own immediate port and the immediately adjacent land-locked, double basin of Burrard Inlet, it is far superior as a harbor to Esquimaux, so vividly depict the mental idiosyncrasies of the writer that those dwelling here and acquainted with the true condition of things will at once perceive the animus and object of the Morning Post's correspondent. But those at home not having the advantage of local knowledge cannot be expected to distinguish truth from falsehood in these matters. The general reader, possibly ignorant whether British Columbia is in Australia or America, would naturally accept as reliable the information published in a journal of such standing and influence as the Morning Post. It is not, however, so much on account of exposing the specious misrepresentations of the Post's correspondent that we notice his communication at all; but the fact that it bears in itself intrinsic evidence of its official origin may serve to open the eyes of the public as to the possible character of its official communications. We have searched and inquired, but in vain, for any document made public in this Colony from which the peculiar array of figures and statistics which the writer quotes could have been obtained. They may exist, but if they do they are jealously guarded from the general public in the same manner as the last Blue Book on the Union of the Colonies, which almost immediately after receipt was sent officially to the Library at New Westminster, but which still—whether from fear or from a better feeling of shame, we know not—is carefully kept from the people of Victoria. To return to the statistics. If, as we really believe, these figures have never been made public, it is plain either that this letter must have been written by some official in high position or that the materials must have been designedly prepared and supplied from Government sources for the purposes to which they have been applied. With those circumstances clearly in view, it is most remarkable that this letter should have been published—more especially in the Morning Post—within a day or two of Mr Birch's arrival in London; and further, that prior to his departure from here, that loyal was in continual confabulation with the Auditor General of the Colony. The conclusion is palpable. How weak must a cause be that requires such chicanery to support it. But the writer betrays his weakness. He says the proposed change of Capital, although of no benefit to Victoria, would be of great injury to New Westminster. Strange, that after so carefully enumerating the imaginary natural advantages of the latter and the supposed peculiar blemishes of the former, yet the withdrawal of a name and the non-residence of a few officials should be of such dire consequences to what is stated to be the naturally favored spot; while those advantages, added to the alleged natural and inevitable position of Victoria, would nevertheless fail to be of any benefit. Surely the conclusions of the New Westminster champion are illogical and absurd. His Majesty's

Government have been too long hoodwinked on these matters: there has been too much masquerading with truth. Caprice and selfishness must ultimately yield to truth. A lie cannot live for long. Our position has been urged and maintained by true friends in England in a manner that leaves little to add on matters of fact. We rest secure in the strength of our position. But we must allude, in conclusion, to this writer's insinuations against the loyalty of the people of Victoria. This theme, no doubt, has been greedily seized, and amply despoiled, on as a good subject for abuse. But the reception of Governor Seymour, as her Majesty's representative, is the best practical refutation of the slander. The falsity of such accusations, and the meanness of using them in such a manner, we deplore to trace so directly to such a source.

Letter from Cariboo.

Thursday, Nov 21. CENTREVILLE, Nov 4, 1867.

Below is a list of the claims on Mosquito and Red gulches: First, on the lower end of Mosquito creek is the Big Lead Co., which bottomed their shaft a few days ago, and have already got prospects that will pay wages in the gravel, and the bed rock pitching very fast. Next the Minnehaha, which has averaged 75 oz per week since pay was struck. Next the Willow Co, paying an oz. to \$20 per day to the hand. The Hocking, which joins the Willow in the hill, has paid \$1,000 to the set of timbers while worked. They have abandoned their shaft and are at present running a tunnel. The next claim in the creek is the Point Co., which has paid \$10 to \$12 per day to the hand all summer. They too are running a tunnel into the hill and expect to get the Hocking lead. Next is the Discovery Co., paying wages. Next is the Holman, Jeffrey, Rising Sun and Union Jack, Companies, all paying from \$10 to \$20 per diem to the hand. These, I believe, are all the claims at present working on Mosquito creek.

On Red gulch the first claim paying is the Discovery Co., paying about \$10 per day. Above the Discovery is the Blacksmith Co., Catch-lem-if-you-can Co., Butcher and United Co's all paying good wages. Then in the hill is the Montana Co., running a tunnel in big hopes of finding a hill channel. There are several other companies on the head of this gulch, sinking shafts and running tunnels, all in big hopes of striking pay soon. Also below the Discovery are several companies sinking shafts, but the ground in this portion is much deeper and more difficult to prospect, but the greatest drawback on both these creeks at present is the great scarcity of water, which has fallen off very rapidly since the cold weather set in. Should we not have some soft weather soon most of the companies on the upper part of these creeks will have to discontinue washing for the present, but all will be well employed in running tunnels during the winter, and be able to work their claims much more advantageously next season.

Whipsaw gulch, which is situated about two miles below Mosquito, is just beginning to attract attention, and it is the general supposition, judging from the prospects obtained by the Discovery Co., that it will turn out richer than either Mosquito or Red gulches. There are four other gulches on the other side of this mountain, on some of which good prospects have been obtained. I will speak more fully of them at some time. A MINER.

Bankruptcy Court.

Before His Lordship Chief Justice Neidham.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20. In re Willis Bond—For first examination. E. Phelps and T. P. Freeman appointed creditor's assignees. Adjournd for assignees to accept and choose a solicitor.

Re C. W. Wallace—Application was again made by Mr. Wood, counsel for Dickson, Campbell & Co., that the money paid by them into Court be paid to the order of J. C. Nicholson. Mr. Copland opposed, on behalf of the official assignee. Application dismissed, with costs, to the official assignee.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.—We are placed under obligations to our friend, Mr J. A. McCrea, Esq. for a very interesting collection of Russian and other copper coins, made by him during his recent visit to Alaska.

A. PRIDGEMAN, in addressing his constituents lately at St. John's, New Brunswick, Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs of the Dominion, spoke as follows: "He had always, in his calculations with reference to Confederation, named 1867, as the year in which the great scheme would be consummated, and his prophecy, they all knew, had been fulfilled. He would now venture on another, which he was confident would also be verified, and that was that in 1870 we would have a Dominion, including not only Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, but Newfoundland, P. E. Island, and the Island of Vancouver; and of the condition and prospects of the Dominion, when all this takes place, he drew a dazzling picture."

THE P. R. GEORGE WILSON, of Cariboo, published a card this morning. He says he wants his friends to get "square" on him, and offers to fight Joe Eden for any sum not less than \$2000, at any place not over 100 miles distant from Victoria, provided it be on British soil. Wilson, it will be observed, signs himself "champion of British Columbia and Vancouver Island," a title which we believe Eden also lays claim to. There will, no doubt, be another fight between the rival gladiators.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A requisition calling on his Worship the Mayor to convene a public meeting, at the theatre, to consider the propriety of tendering the thanks of the colonists to Donald Fraser and other Victorians, now in London, for the very warm interest they have taken to our affairs, especially with regard to the location of the seat of Government, was numerously signed yesterday.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA has an article of two columns and a-half on the Capital question. We have waded carefully through the dross and flod just one idea, and that is flodded from Captain Richards. The Examiner is not so verbose, and a trifle more sensible than its cotemporary; but the only point it makes it to sneer at the number of signers, which it sets at "nine," whereas the true number is 72 firms and individuals.

HURDLE RACES.—We understand that a number of Naval officers, in conjunction with citizens of Victoria and Esquimaux, contemplate giving a day's hurdle-racing at Beacon Hill. The time is not set, but it is hoped that it will not be later than three weeks from date. The programme is in course of arrangement and will be published shortly.

DEATH IN SELECTION.—At the town of Headwaters, California, a party of Northern men, named Coates, became embroiled with a Southern family, named Frost. Pistols were used, and when the firing had ceased it was discovered that five of the Coates family were killed, and three dangerously wounded. On the side of the Frosts, one man was killed and another mortally wounded. No arrests were made.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW BRUNSWICK, judgment for \$25,000 was rendered against Horam J. Hazleton, a lawyer of St. John's, who had acted as executor to the estate of a wealthy merchant named Valentin, and failed to account for proceeds arising from the estate to the amount of the judgment.

GEN. L. H. ROUSSEAU, U. S. A., and staff sailed on the Diana yesterday morning for Olympia, whence the General will proceed overland to Portland to take command of the forces there.

THE OSISPEE sailed at 12 yesterday for San Francisco. It is believed that the letters placed aboard of her will overtake the opposition steamer, which leaves for Panama on the 25th inst.

LETTERS received from Mr John Banks state that he has entered into the possession of the estate to which he fell heir by the decease of a cousin. The property is situated in Cumberland.

LECTURE.—Mrs G. M. Stowe's lecture on the Rheumatism and Philosophy of Spiritualism, will take place this evening, at the St. George. The lecture will commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

THE FLAGS of Stumptown were set at half-mast on Tuesday—a sign, that the "Capital" is about to fit, no doubt.

THE BRIG Bobt. Cowan is being rapidly repaired, and will sail in a few days for Honolulu, S. I.

THE THEATRE.—Another performance is fixed for Saturday evening, when new plays will be produced.

H. M. S. SCOUR sailed for the Southern Station at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

THERE were no cases before the Police Magistrate yesterday.

THE ENTERPRISE will sail at 9 o'clock tomorrow for New Westminster via Nanaimo.

THE ENTERPRISE returned from Frasermouth last evening, bringing 20 passengers.

LEON HARRIS, Esq. has reached New Westminster, and has been invited to lecture there.

British Columbia.

(FROM THE MORNING POST, SEPT. 16th.)

THE cessation of Russian America to the United States, and the eager desire of the latter to round off their possessions on the Pacific by the absorption of this country, will no doubt have attracted unusual attention in England to this distant part of the empire. Notwithstanding the efforts of a few Americans in Victoria, Vancouver Island, to agitate for annexation to the Republic, I am glad to say that the only change in the political condition which the loyal people of British Columbia are anxious to see carried out is their speedy incorporation with the Canadian Confederation, an event they look forward to with satisfaction, as tending to ensure their permanent connection with the mother country. The only political question which at present occasions any excitement among our people is in relation to the choice of a permanent capital for the united colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. This matter has already been settled by the Imperial Government, and New Westminster, on the mainland, has, since the proclamation of union, been recognised as the seat of government. The people of Victoria, however, are greatly dissatisfied with this choice, although any unprejudiced person must see that the Colonial Secretary was perfectly right in establishing the capital on the mainland. Had Victoria been fixed upon for the seat of government, it is quite obvious, in view of the contemplated early opening out of a route across the continent from Canada, and the increase of population in British Columbia, that it could not have retained such a position for many years. New Westminster, moreover, is admirably situated for commerce as well as for defence, and it is no doubt destined to be the terminus of the great interoceanic railway. The site is certainly preferable to Victoria and with its own immediate port and immediately adjacent land-locked double basin of Burrard's Inlet, far superior to Esquimaux. It can be easily defended and rendered impregnable, while Esquimaux harbour there is not a corner which would not be at the mercy of a single long-range gun of the kind in common use in modern warfare. The people of Victoria, however, are determined to keep up a political agitation on this subject, the effect of which cannot but be most injurious to the colony. It is believed that a number of influential proprietors in Victoria are now making great exertion by memorials and otherwise, to effect a removal of the seat of government to the island. Governor Seymour deprecates the political agitation of this question, and in a message to the Legislative Council in March last, stated plainly that should he find it necessary to set the present question at rest he will recommend to the Queen that he and his successors in office be commanded to reside permanently in the present capital of the colony. The proposed change, although of no benefit to Victoria, would be of very great injury to this place, a city, be it remarked, which has been from its foundation distinguished for the hardihood and loyalty of its inhabitants, and their steady attachment to the institutions of the mother country, and among whom the slightest whisper of annexation has never been heard.

The Governor, I have just learned, is about to leave immediately for Cariboo, for the purpose, if possible, by his personal exertions, of arranging amicably a serious quarrel which has occurred between two mining companies on a new creek (Grouse Creek) over a large find of gold there. The contention over this, without great circumspection, is certain to lead to violence. I am now in a position to furnish reliable figures showing the estimated approximate revenue of the colony for the last six months of the present year, together with the estimated amount of the necessary expenditure up to the 31st Dec, 1867. The financial prospects of the colony up to the end of the year may be summed up as follows:—By the estimate presented to the Legislative Council at its last session it was calculated that the revenue for the year immediately following the union would yield from all sources \$675,850. I regret, however, to say that there is likely to be a deficiency by the end of the year of at least \$250,000 out of that sum. In explanation of this untoward circumstance it is only necessary to remark that the deficiency, whatever it shall prove, will be mainly attributable to the extraordinary omission of the Home Government, while framing the Imperial Act of Union, to telegraph or otherwise give timely notice of the passing of this bill to the British Columbia Government; for three months after the 6th August, 1866, when the act was passed and the terms of union known, it only became law in the colony, and consequently, Victoria and the free ports of Vancouver Island only came under the operation of the British Columbia tariff on the proclamation of union, which did not take place until the 19th Nov, 1866. In the meantime, Victoria's speculators, having telegraphic news of the passing of the British Columbia Act at the time, had three months in which to lay in at least a year's stock for the whole

united colony, of liquors, tobacco and other goods, the duties on which formed the main staple of our revenue. On becoming part of one colony the islanders claimed a right to enter their goods on the mainland free of duty, which, after a long fight and much injury to commerce, was at length allowed. Had provision been made for this by a clause imposing the tariff from the date of the Union Act, on Vancouver Island as well as British Columbia—or even on uncustomed goods coming into British Columbia through Vancouver Island—the same result would not have occurred. Another branch of the revenue in which a large reduction has taken place has been in the road tolls; this is owing to the action of the Legislature in affording additional facilities for the transport of farming produce to market, which will doubtless hereafter prove a boom to the agricultural population. I should also state that the quantity of land put under grain during the year, in addition to the strides agriculture has been taking throughout the country of late, however satisfactory from a political point of view, in giving the colony a new staple not only for its own supply but for export, has nevertheless put a sudden stop to the import of an article upon which the Government had depended for a distinct portion of the revenue. With these explanatory remarks I would now state that the revenue for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1866, is anticipated will amount to \$270,310, made up as follows:—Cash balances in hand, \$17,760; customs, \$150,000; road tolls, \$33,000; and licenses, \$33,000. The amount is actual figures, amounting down to the end of Dec 1867, will be:—For sinking fund, \$85,092; interest on road bonds and debentures, \$19,882; repayment of temporary loans, \$11,895; to Bank of British Columbia and interest, \$119,500; to Hudson's Bay Company for roads in the Kootenay district, \$8,200; Vancouver Island, \$47,125; roads, &c., \$95,000; and salaries, \$17,200—in all a total of \$493,894. This will leave a deficiency, according to the estimates to be provided for, amounting to over \$223,000.

Unsatisfactory, however, as our financial affairs appear at present, it is only proper to say that next year, whatever disturbing causes may arise, the position will be vastly improved, even if no alterations take place in the numbers of the population. Old stocks of merchandise will be exhausted, and new ones paying duty, and thus greatly swelling the revenue, introduced. Retrenchment, also, whenever possible, will be carefully effected in our government expenses. It is believed, in view of the promising future of the country, that a loan to meet the deficiency in the revenue for the present year will be obtained without difficulty. The agricultural accounts are everywhere of an encouraging character and the reports from the various gold fields, although of a somewhat chequered complexion, may be said on the whole to be very satisfactory. The carrying away of the great main drain of William Creek, Cariboo, and its subsequent replacement; the discoveries in Grouse Creek, where 100 ounces a day have been taken out by one company; the dispute between two leading companies—the unavoidable accompaniment of such rich discoveries for debatable ground between their respective claims; the discovery of gold fields in Cedar Creek and its tributaries, and a rush to test a reported rich find on Black Bear Creek in Cariboo, as well as the reported successful testing of one of the Canyon Creek gold quartz leads of several feet in width, and of a regular character, in Canyon Creek, by some experienced American quartz miners—all these and other particulars connected with the development of the country will no doubt in time attract the attention of people at home who take an active interest in the success of this colony. The geographical position of British Columbia, and particularly the advantages which New Westminster offers as the terminus of the great railway which is destined to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, combined with the prospect of the actual consolidation of British power on the continent of North America, and the opening up to settlement of the fertile region intervening between Canada and British Columbia, all these are subjects which, it is felt here, will not be lost sight of in the mother country, and will tend to show that a prosperous future may with reason be expected for this distant and as yet isolated province of the British empire.

A LADY OF HIGH RANK

Wife of one of the leading statesmen of England, says: "I have duly received the case of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which you were kind enough to send me. I have tested its merits, and find it a most delightful perfume, more delicate and flower-like in its aroma than any other toilet preparation I have before used."

Purchasers should be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume. For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and grocers.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, FRANK'S FRAMINGHAM FRUIT SYRUP, used simply. Composed of herbs, only it can be given safely to Infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every bottle. For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and grocers. Sole Agent, 410 Clay St. San Francisco, Cal.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19th.—The steamer Montana sailed for Panama this morning.

The steamer Great Republic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived at 3 p.m.

Flour—No transactions; market steady.

Wheat—Market firm at \$2 45 to 2 55.

Barley—\$1 70 to 1 80.

Oats—\$1 70 a \$1 77 1/2.

Gold in New York closed at 139 1/2; Sterling, 109 1/2 to 110.

Legal Tenders 71 1/2 to 72.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—Gold in New York to-day 139 1/2. Legal Tenders are steady at 71 1/2, buying; 72, selling.

Flour—Market steady at current rates.

Wheat—Firm at \$2 50 to \$2 55 for medium to choice.

Barley—Sales at \$1 70 to 1 80.

Oats—In light request at \$1 70 to 1 85 for fair to choice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23d.—Arrived, Nov. 22.—Steamer John L. Stephens, 14 days from Sitka via Victoria, 6 days; H. W. Almy, 19 days from Port Ludlow.

Steamer Golden City arrived at 8 this morning from Panama.

Opposition steamer Oregonian sails on Monday for Panama.

MARKETS.

Flour—Oregon extra brands, \$7 25 to \$7 50 in small lots; city brands superfine, half-sacks, \$6 75 to 7 00; gr-sacks, \$7 to 7 75; extra, half-sacks, \$7 50 to 7 75; gr-sacks, \$7 75 to 8 00.

Eastern States.

ATLANTA, Nov. 16.—The official vote of Georgia is 102,000 for the Convention and 40,000 against; 86,000 whites voted for the Convention.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Treasury Department decides that unless holders of 7.30's present them for conversion into 5.20's at maturity the option is lost afterwards and they will be paid in greenbacks.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Official returns for 48 counties, and reported majorities in New York and King's Counties, give a Democratic majority of 50,283.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Coeburn and McCool met here yesterday and signed an agreement to fight for \$5000 a side within fifty miles of Cincinnati, on May 27th.

New York, Nov. 19.—A rumor was circulated yesterday among the Fenians that an attempt will be made to burn a British ship here in case the Manchester prisoners under sentence for shooting are executed.

A meeting of citizens will be held for an expression of opinion in relation to the rights of adopted citizens travelling abroad.

OMAHA, Nov. 19.—A special reports the Indian Commissioners returning to Fort Laramie without concluding a treaty.

All the Indians are invited to meet in council at Fort Kearney in June next.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 18.—Returns from Florida show that the Convention has been carried by a large majority.

Most of the delegates elected are negroes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—At the Caucus of leading Democrats held at Washington on Sunday, to take into consideration the most available Presidential candidate, General Steadman was chosen.

A statement was made to the effect that General Grant had been sounded and said that he would not accept the Democratic nomination under any circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Senate and House met at noon.

Forty-two Senators present. The delegates from Montana and Washington were sworn in.

Robinson of New York introduced ques-

tion of charges against Minister Adams for neglecting his duty in failing to protect the rights of American citizens in Ireland, demanding investigation in order to present articles of impeachment if the charges are true; also to request the President to order Adams' recall.

A NEW YORK HERALD LIE! The New York Herald's British Columbia letter says every inhabitant, except the officials, is openly advocating the annexation of that country to the United States.

Nova Scotia. HALIFAX, Nov. 19th.—The steamer Cuba arrived to-day. Chas. Diokens is a passenger.

West Indies. NEW YORK, Nov. 18th.—A Herald's Kingston special says fears prevail of another negro revolution and outbreak. The negroes were disciplined and ready to take arms.

A great panic exists all over the Island. The white population are seriously menaced.

It is announced that San Domingo city is destroyed, probably by an earthquake. No particulars had been received.

The insurrection in Hayti is confirmed. The American consul was fired at but escaped unhurt.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—No particulars of the submersion of Tortola (?) have been received; only rumors of serious disaster by hurricane.

A private letter from Tortola makes brief reference to hurricane, but no mention of a general loss of life. The family of the resident magistrate were drowned.

The Great Tornado. NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Porto Rico papers give full particulars of the late great storm in the West Indies.

The previous reports are almost fully sustained. On the island of Porto Rico destruction was lamentable. Not a single house was left standing, and hundreds of lives are lost.

The same is true of the island of Vieques. At St. Thomas the damage was very great.

Mexico. HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Juarez has commuted the sentence of the Imperialist Generals and Colonels, native and foreign, to four years' imprisonment; field and staff officers to three years, and line officers to two years; other foreign adherents of the empire are sentenced to banishment.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Maximilian's body is in a badly decomposed state, and has been delivered to Admiral Tegetoff, and was expected at Vera Cruz by the middle of November.

Europe. PARIS, Nov. 17.—The French troops are preparing to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The Fenian prisoners, Halpin, Warren and Costello, on being asked if they had anything to say against the pronouncement of sentence and trial without a mixed jury, claimed American citizenship.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The Emperor opened the French Chambers to-day. He said France no longer objected to German unity and consolidation.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Parliament opened to-day. The Queen was not present. The speech was read by a Royal commission.

She says she had no alternative but to send an expedition to Abyssinia and asks an appropriation for the expenditure.

She hopes Napoleon will withdraw his troops from Italy to avoid unfriendly relations with Victor Emmanuel. She refers to the Fenian disturbances, and concludes with the promise that Government will introduce a reform bill for Scotland and Ireland.

The Times praises Napoleon's speech, and regards it as much more liberal, peaceful and sensible than any previous one.

The Queen's speech in Parliament and Napoleon's pacific address have had a tranquillizing effect on Europe and re-

stored confidence in the principal political and financial centres.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 19.—Government is concentrating a strong force of military to prevent an outbreak or attempt to rescue condemned prisoners.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is reported that Minister Dix has proposed to the Emperor that the United States be represented in the coming general conference.

The Emperor approved of the proposition.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley said England had been invited to join a general European conference, but refused unless a distinct plan of action was proposed.

He thought participation in such a congress would only add to the responsibilities of England without doing any good.

Nearly all the members who spoke to-night condemned the course of France in sending a military expedition to Italy.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Pontifical troops are actively engaged in fortifying the approaches to Rome and building substantial works of defence.

FLORENCE, Nov. 19.—The speech of Napoleon had a good effect on the Italians. They believe the words of the Emperor imply ultimate gratification of the wishes of Italy.

LONDON, August 20.—Despatches from Florence say the Italian Parliament will open on December 5th.

Rattazzi is certain to be made President of the popular branch of Parliament. It is said Menabrea has issued another note wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. LONDON, Nov. 22.—Despatches are received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr Livingstone.

The doctor was known to be safe and well and then exploring the waters of Africa hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

The House of Commons has passed the annual bill.

Last night an effort which was made to save the lives of the Fenians convicted at Manchester gave rise to a long and earnest debate.

The motion was finally withdrawn. The condemned Fenians have been granted a respite.

Public meetings were held at Manchester and London yesterday and resolutions adopted petitioning for mercy.

A large public meeting was held at Birmingham for the same purpose. Riotous demonstrations occurred.

Miscellaneous Items

A Viscountess Montmorency has recently been fined in a London court for abusing her servant.

Earl Russell is 75 years old, and a correspondent thinks it time that he retired to water his laurels.

The fish-dealers in Lambeth, England, have a way of deodorizing half-decayed fish, which makes it just as good as new, if you don't know about it.

M. du Chaillu, the African traveller, whose arrival in the United States was noticed not long ago, has returned to England.

The workmen of Birmingham are considering the question of sending a workingman to Parliament as the third member for that borough; and propose to raise £500 a year to pay his expenses.

On being chosen president of the British Association, the Duke of Buccleuch made a speech in which, alluding to the phrase "the bold Buccleuch," he said that of all the deeds attempted by men of his race, perhaps the boldest was his taking the chair on that occasion.

An English judge visiting a penal institution proposed to try the treadmill. After a little time he desired to be released, but was told by the warden that it was set for twenty minutes, the shortest time possible, and the poor judge had to tread until his term expired.

A new wonder has appeared on the Paris stage. Her name is Albert. The story is told that one evening the orchestra failed to appear, but she went on and played a vau-deville full of snatches of songs without any other accompaniment than the plaudits of the audience, without missing a note.

Manoeuvre of JOHN BROWN.—It is undoubted that the Queen will shortly lose the personal services of her faithful Highland gillie, John Brown, who has been her Majesty's chosen attendant in her rides and drives ever since the death of the Prince Consort—who having a special liking for and trust in him—transferred him to her service.

He was included, as it may be remembered, in the striking picture by Sir Edwin Landseer, of the Academy Exhibition, and no photograph could have given a more perfect fac simile of his personal appearance and respectful bearing.

It appears that, despite the confidential post assigned him in the Royal household, he is desirous to redeem the troth long ago plighted to a young Scotch woman of his own grade; and it is understood that a residence in one of the lodges at Balmoral, with the supervision of a certain part of the domain, will prove a gratifying testimonial to him of the value entertained of his service by his royal mistress.

A SINGULAR SLIP IN THE REFORM BILL.—The Observer inserts the following singular statement from a correspondent: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer and his friends thought themselves very clever in including only males as voters; but the Act of 1850, known as Lord Brougham's Act, for shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament, provides that in all Acts, words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, etc., unless the contrary is expressly provided. Mr. Disraeli has not expressed the contrary, and therefore women are safe to vote if they like. The same Act also enacts that county shall be held to mean also 'county of a town or of a city,' unless such extended meaning is expressly excluded by words. In this case, the Representation Act expressly excludes county of city and county of a town."

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Princess of Wales, we understand, has made decided improvement in her health; it is anticipated, her recovery complete, and not distant. Her Royal Highness already begins to walk a little in her room with assistance, but unfortunately the roads outside of the town are too rough to enable her to take much carriage exercise, and the sheltered drives in the park are too much frequented for the Princess to be often in them.

Under the skillful and attentive direction of Mr. Esquet, the visit to Wiesbaden so far promises every success. Her Royal Highness is retaining flesh, and the reports of her health are gratifying.

Dr. Gross, the justly celebrated surgeon of Philadelphia, was once dangerously ill. Shortly after his recovery he met one of his lady patients—they are not always patient ladies, who remarked to him: "Oh, doctor, I rejoice to see that you are out again; I had lost you our good people would have died by the dozen." "Thank you, madam," replied the affable doctor, "but now I fear they will die by the Gross."

A gentleman once asked a little girl, an only child, how many sisters she had, and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary, when they were alone, what had induced her to tell such an untruth. "Why, mamma," cried Mary, "I didn't want him to think you were so poor that you hadn't but one child."

Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Nov 19.—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend; Schr A Crosby, Perkins, Astoria.

Nov 14.—S.S. L. Franzen, San Juan; Stmr New World, Winsor, Port Townsend.

CLEARED. Nov 19.—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend; Stmr New World, Winsor, Port Townsend.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

ENTERED. Nov 12.—Ship Helice, entered coastwise, loads at Pt Blakely for San Francisco.

Nov 14.—Hawalian bark Ava, loads at Utaulady for Calcutta.

MARTIME ITEMS. The new schooner Alaska sails to-day for San Juan to take in cargo of lime and stone for Portland.

The British clipper ship Don Juan was yesterday towed into harbor by the steamer Cyrus Walker from Utaulady, bound for Valparaiso. She may be detained a few days owing to the illness of the Captain's wife, who is on board.

Owing to the dense fog which has hung over the harbor since Thursday afternoon the Don Juan barely escaped getting aground on the bars near Point Wilson.

PASSENGERS. Per Stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Mr McNaught, Leopold, J Rily, J M Hines, R C Hines, J D Stocking, Jas Corbit, Halsey, Wm Carroll, W Wagner, Mrs Gulle, W Strong, B Bowman, C Lima, Powers, W Joseph, Ingalls, Armstrong, J Martin, J McDonald, A Havell, N Lewis, W Lewis, Jas Frank, Geo Watson, A Kloutch, 1 Stwaab, 3 Chinamen.

IMPORTS. Per schr CROSBY, from Portland—600 ske bran, 800 do flour, 600 do flour, 178 do wheat, 816 do bran, 228 do middlings, 68 do flour, 30 boxes apples, 12 do do; 3 pigs butter, 20 ske flour, 1 bbl saltpetre, 1 cask.

Per Stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—27 ske bran, 2 do feed, 1 cask, 2 box apples, 1 box butter, 1 cask hay, 12 ske oysters.

CONSIGNEES. Per schr CROSBY, from Portland—J R Stewart. Per Stmr ELIZA ANDERSON from Puget Sound—Jackson, Francis, Brodbeck.

DEPARTURE. In this city, Nov. 20, the wife of Mr. E. Dickinson, of a son.

November 19, the wife of Mr. C. Maidment (Half-way House, Esquimalt Road), of a son.

In this city, Nov. 16th, the wife of Mr. R. H. Alexander, of a son.

MAILED. In this city, Nov. 16th, by the Rev. Thomas Somerville, David Ross, Engineer, to Amelia Stoddard, both of this city.

For sale by the publisher, at the office of the paper.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the organs of the body rendered unhealthy by the gross and greasy secretions of the winter months, the most powerful, detergent cleanser every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness, it is the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE of the MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES of Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, and every kind of Scrofulous and Scaly eruptions.

It is also a most reliable remedy for Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Tetter, Head, Scabby, White Swellings and Neuralgia Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the System, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Distress, and all Affections of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall Bladder, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Blood.

It is guaranteed, to be the PURE and Most Powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA.

And is the only TRUE AND RELIABLE CURE FOR SYPHILIS, Even in its most confirmed stages.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is no other so powerful and safe medicine as this. It is perfect, and may be administered to persons in the most delicate stages of debility, or to the most infirm patients, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against imitations, see that the written signature of LANMAN & CO. is upon the blue label.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Kosteretter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE! From Fresh Culled Flowers, MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from the most fragrant Tropic Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. It is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Eucalyptus to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath.

Fainting Fits, Nervousness, Headache, Debility, and Hysteria.

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